

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

GROK LINES, INC., individually and on)
behalf of all others similarly situated,)

Plaintiff,)

Case No. 14-cv-8033

v.)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

PASCHALL TRUCK LINES, INC., a)
Kentucky corporation,)

Defendant.)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Grok Lines, Inc. (“Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Paschall Truck Lines, Inc. (“PTL”), on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, and complains and alleges upon personal knowledge as to itself and its own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by its attorneys.

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. PTL is a freight carrier that offers transportation services. In an effort to market its products and services, PTL sent unsolicited junk faxes in bulk—“fax blasts”—to unwilling recipients with deficient opt-out notices. Fax advertising shifts the cost of the marketing promotion from the marketer—the sender of the fax—to the unwilling recipient, and is expressly prohibited by the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §227, *et seq.* (“TCPA”).

2. Neither Plaintiff nor the other Class members ever consented, authorized, desired or permitted PTL to send them faxes.

3. In order to redress these injuries, Plaintiff seeks an injunction requiring PTL to cease all unsolicited faxing and deficient opt-out notice activities, an award of statutory damages to the Class members under the TCPA, and an award of damages for conversion, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has original jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because they arise under the laws of the United States. Further, this Court has diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because (a) at least one member of the putative class is a citizen of a State different from PTL, (b) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and (c) none of the exceptions under that subsection apply to this action.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over PTL under 735 ILCS 5/2-209, because a substantial portion of the wrongdoing alleged in this Complaint took place in or was directed toward the State of Illinois. PTL, by sending junk faxes in bulk into this State soliciting business, has sufficient contacts in this State to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court permissible.

6. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

III. PARTIES

Plaintiff

7. Plaintiff is a corporation organized in and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois with its principal place of business in Cook County, Illinois. For purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1332, Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of Illinois.

Defendant

8. PTL is a corporation organized in and existing under the laws of the State of Kentucky with its principal place of business in Calloway County, Kentucky. For purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1332, PTL is a citizen of the State of Kentucky.

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

9. On or about April 30, 2014, Plaintiff received the unsolicited fax advertisement attached as Exhibit A. Discovery may reveal the transmission of additional faxes.

10. The fax does not satisfy all of the opt-out notice requirements under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D). For example, the fax contains the following opt-out notice: “If you have received this message in error, please notify the send immediately and destroy all copies of the original message. Please call 877 774 3533 if you are not the intended recipient.” The opt-out notice, however, fails to state that failure to comply with an opt-out request within the shortest reasonable time is unlawful, as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(ii).

11. The fax advertises a program (the “Power Partner Program”) where drivers may haul freight for PTL and receive a percentage of the commission.

12. Upon calling PTL, drivers are informed that if they need a truck to haul freight under the Power Partner Program, they may apply for a lease with PTL (the “Lease Service”).

13. Under the Lease Service, PTL receives a monetary benefit.

14. Thus, on information and belief, PTL uses its Power Partner Program as pretext to solicit business for its other services, including the Lease Service.

15. PTL sent the fax and/or is responsible, as a matter of law, for the actions of the individuals who sent the fax.

16. PTL's products and services were advertised in the fax, and PTL derived an economic benefit from the transmission of the fax.

17. Plaintiff had no prior relationship with PTL and did not consent to the receipt of the above-referenced (or any) fax advertisements from PTL.

18. On information and belief, the fax attached as Exhibit A was transmitted as part of a mass broadcasting, or "blast," of faxes.

19. There is no reasonable means by which Plaintiff and Class members can avoid receiving unsolicited and unlawful faxes.

V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

20. Plaintiff brings Counts I and III, as set forth below, on behalf of itself and as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of a class defined as:

Unsolicited Fax Class ("Class One")

All individuals or entities in the United States who received one or more unsolicited facsimile advertisements from or on behalf of Defendant Paschall Truck Lines, Inc.

Excluded from Class One are: PTL and its subsidiaries and affiliates; all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from Class One; governmental entities; and the judge to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof.

21. Plaintiff brings Count II, as set forth below, on behalf of itself and as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of a class defined as:

Opt-out Notice Class ("Class Two")

All individuals or entities in the United States who received one or more facsimile advertisements from or on behalf of Defendant Paschall Truck Lines, Inc. with opt-out notices that do not comply with 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D).

Excluded from Class Two are: PTL and its subsidiaries and affiliates; all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from Class Two; governmental entities; and the judge to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof.

22. “Class members” or “the Class” refer to both Class One and Class Two, unless otherwise stated.

23. Certification of Plaintiff’s claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because Plaintiff can prove the elements of its claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

24. **Numerosity – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of the Class are so numerous that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. On information and belief, there are thousands of consumers and recipients who have been damaged by PTL’s wrongful conduct as alleged herein. The precise number of Class members and their addresses is presently unknown to Plaintiff, but may be ascertained from PTL’s books and records. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. mail, electronic mail, Internet postings, and/or published notice.

25. **Commonality and Predominance – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3).** This action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members, including, without limitation:

- a. whether PTL engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited fax advertisements as alleged herein;
- b. the manner in which PTL compiled or obtained its list of fax numbers;
- c. whether PTL violated the TCPA;

- d. whether Plaintiff and the Class members had a right to the use of their fax machines, paper, and ink or toner;
- e. whether PTL wrongfully assumed control over Plaintiff's and the Class members' fax machines, paper and ink or toner;
- f. whether PTL converted to its own use Plaintiff's and the Class members' fax machines, paper, and ink or toner;
- g. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to actual, statutory, or other forms of damages, and other monetary relief and, in what amount(s);
- h. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to treble damages based on the willfulness of PTL's conduct; and
- i. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to equitable relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief and restitution.

26. **Typicality – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other Class members' claims because, among other things, all Class members were comparably injured through the uniform prohibited conduct described above.

27. **Adequacy of Representation – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).** Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because its interests do not conflict with the interests of the other Class members it seeks to represent; it has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex commercial and class action litigation; and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by the Plaintiff and its counsel.

28. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).** PTL has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Class members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the Class as a whole.

29. **Superiority – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3).** A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the other Class members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against PTL, so it would be impracticable for Class members to individually seek redress for PTL's wrongful conduct. Even if Class members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

V. CLAIMS ALLEGED

COUNT I

**Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227
(On Behalf of Class One)**

30. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-29 as if fully set forth herein.

31. PTL and/or its agents used a telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send unsolicited advertisements to a telephone facsimile machine, in violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. §227(b)(1)(C).

32. On information and belief, these unsolicited advertisements were transmitted *en masse* without the prior express consent of Plaintiff and Class One.

33. As a result of PTL's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class One suffered actual damages and, under Section 227(b)(3), are entitled to recover for actual monetary loss from such a

violation, or to receive at least \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or both such actions.

COUNT II
Insufficient Opt-out Notice in Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D)
(On Behalf of Class Two)

34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-29 as if fully set forth herein.

35. PTL's faxes fail to satisfy all of the opt-out notice requirements under § 227(b)(2)(D). Specifically, the notice does not:

- a. appear clearly and conspicuously on the first page of the fax, as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(i);
- b. state that the recipient may submit a request to opt-out of receiving future faxes, as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(ii);
- c. state that the sender's failure to comply with an opt-out request within the shortest time reasonable is unlawful, as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(ii);
- d. set forth the elements of a valid opt-out request, as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(iii);
- e. include a domestic telephone and fax number for the recipient to submit an opt-out request, as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(iv)(I); and
- f. comply with the technical requirements of § 227(d), as required by § 227(b)(2)(D)(vi).

36. As a result of PTL's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Two suffered actual damages and, under Section 227(b)(3), are entitled to recover for actual monetary loss from such violations, or to receive at least \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or both such actions.

COUNT III
Conversion
(On Behalf of Class One)

37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-29 as if fully set forth herein.

38. By sending unsolicited faxes to Plaintiff and the other Class One members, PTL converted to its own use Plaintiff's and the other Class One members' paper, ink or toner, and the their fax machines components.

39. When Plaintiff's and the other Class One members' fax machines printed the unsolicited faxes, their fax machine's components, ink or toner, and paper were used.

40. This loss of use constitutes an asset of economic value paid for by Plaintiff and the other Class One members when they acquired their fax machines and its ink or toner.

41. Immediately prior to the sending of the unsolicited faxes, Plaintiff and the Class One members owned and had an unqualified and immediate right to the possession of the paper, ink or toner, and the components of the fax machines used to print the faxes

42. By sending the unsolicited faxes, PTL appropriated to its own use the paper and ink or toner used to print the faxes and used them in such manner as to make them unusable.

43. Furthermore, Plaintiff's and Class One's fax machine components suffered wear and tear when they were appropriated by PTL to print its unsolicited faxes.

44. Such appropriation was wrongful and without authorization.

45. PTL knew or should have known that such appropriation of the paper, ink or toner, and fax machine components was wrongful and without authorization.

46. Plaintiff and the other Class One members were deprived of the paper, ink or toner, loss of performance of their fax machine components.

47. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class One members suffered damages as a result of receipt of the unsolicited faxes.

VI. JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so triable.

VII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Grok Lines, Inc., individually and on behalf of the Class, requests that the Court enter an Order as follows:

- A. Certifying the Class as defined above, appointing Plaintiff Grok Lines, Inc. as the representative of the Class, and appointing its counsel as Class Counsel;
- B. Awarding actual and statutory damages;
- C. Enjoining Defendant Paschall Truck Lines, Inc. from sending unsolicited facsimile advertisements with deficient opt-out notices;
- D. Awarding of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- E. Awarding such other and further relief that the Court deems reasonable and just.

Dated: October 15, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

GROK LINES, INC., individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated

By: s/ Joseph J. Siprut
One of the Attorneys for Plaintiff
And the Proposed Putative Class

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